

The Daily Ardmoreite.

Every Day Except Saturday.

BY THE ARDMOREITE PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Ardmore, Wednesday, January 23, 1907

TWO CENT PASSENGER FARE.

Here is Delegate Ledbetter's substitute to the committee report providing for two-cent passenger fare in the new state of Oklahoma:

"No person company or corporation, receiver or other agency, operating a railroad other than a street railroad or electric railroad in whole or in part within this state shall demand or receive for first class transportation for each passenger between points within this state on the portion of its road operated within this state, more than two cents per mile until otherwise provided by law; provided, however, the railroad commission shall have the power to exempt any railroad from the operation of this section upon satisfactory proof that it cannot earn a reasonable income upon the money actually invested therein if not permitted to charge more than two cents per mile for the transportation of passengers within this state."

This is a wise provision. Oklahoma must not drive out the railroads but she must regulate and control them. That's what Ledbetter's substitute means. All laws regulating the railroads should be treated with a spirit of fairness. We need more railway mileage to develop Oklahoma and it is gratifying that the constitutional convention recognizes that it must not retard the progress of this state and at the same time manifest a proper concern for the public in providing for rate regulation by the railroad commission. Ledbetter's substitute looks to a principle, and a principle, too, that is at the very foundation of justice and rightly administered government. The people of Oklahoma do not desire a deterioration of the passenger service, and for this reason, it is wise that the convention would refrain from placing in the constitution a provision which, if so affected, the revenues of the railroads as to bring about a deteriorated condition in the service, that it can be easily remedied.

In this connection, however, the Ardmoreite would call the attention of Mr. Ledbetter in particular and of the convention in general that hundreds of thousands of our population do not ride a mile on the railroads during an entire year. That all the people are interested in freight rates. That every person is a freight payer directly or indirectly and that freight reductions are desirable whenever they can be safely and justly effected.

Dangers to the best forms of free government invariably approach in disguise. We would, therefore, remind Mr. Ledbetter that his opportunity to make a "ten strike" rests in the nature of freight reductions, not in low passenger rates, desirable though they be.

Senator LaFollette's bill providing shorter hours for railroad men has passed the senate. Endorsing this bill the Washington Herald says: "Senator LaFollette's bill proposes to limit the number of hours of continuous labor to sixteen. Surely no man ought to be compelled to work longer than sixteen hours on a stretch, especially in an occupation where so much of human life and property is dependent upon absolute fidelity and attention. It is impossible to expect men to have all their senses alert and responsive if they have been subjected to a prolonged and exhaustive strain. In fact, an innumerable series of accidents have been unquestionably due to the fact that an engineer or a brakeman or an operator has been in a condition where it was physically impossible for him to be responsible for his actions. Human nature can stand only a certain amount of fatigue. When that limit has been reached, rest is absolutely necessary. This is a fact so potent that it seems surprising that anyone, especially men who are entrusted with authority to legislate, should regard the convenience of the railroads as paramount to the safety of the traveling public. Experience has shown that this safety which ought to be the principal concern of the railroad companies, is too often sacrificed in a desire to economize. Men are made to work and work and work, under continuous strain and with loss of sleep, until they cannot remember the orders upon which so much depends. If the railroads will not remedy this condition voluntarily, they should be compelled by law to restrict the hours of labor. A human regard for others would suggest the wisdom of the proposed law. It need not rest, however, upon this sentimental consideration. It is a necessary step toward removing every possible jeopardy of travel."

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INDIAN EDUCATION AND FEDERAL AID.

The new state will assume large burdens of Indian education heretofore borne by the federal government and the tribes.

In that measure the new state is fairly entitled to federal aid in addition to ordinary provisions for common schools.

The Indian problem is one created by federal laws and is the outgrowth of national events. The people of the whole nation have received the benefits of the Indian's once vast estates. It is not just to the people of the new state to have turned over to them the great responsibility and expense of maintaining common schools and colleges open to the Indian and white alike without adequate federal provision. The liberality of that provision should comport with the importance and cost of provision for Indian education.

The question then is, has adequate provision been made for Indian education? The answer is that no provision at all has been made. The whole proposition is turned over to the new state, which is, by the enabling act, forbidden to impose taxes on Indian lands for school or any other purposes. Is this adequate provision?

In admitting all other states the 16 and 36 sections were donated to the state for common schools. In Indian Territory these sections were allotted to Indians and therefore could not be donated to the state for common school. The problems of Indian education was donated but not the lands.

What was done? The enabling act appropriated an arbitrary sum in cash equal to one-fourth the actual immediate cash value of these school sections.

So far was the appropriation from covering the condition of Indian education and untaxable lands that it only gave one-fourth of the value of the customary appropriation of the 16 and 36 sections in each township for common schools. Is this then liberal and adequate aid to the new state in solving the federal problem of Indian education and untaxable lands?

The government heretofore appropriated \$10,000,000 per year for common schools for Indians, the tribal governments added \$200,000 a year to this out of their tribal funds. These are at an end now but Indian education must go on. Is this along the line of adequate federal provision? Must personal property and town lots, added only by the per capita distribution of the state school fund bridge the gap made by inadequate federal provisions for meeting conditions growing out of federal legislation and a long course of national history? Even the customary appropriation of lands in the Indian nation was cut in four parts and the value of one part only given to the new state.

There are some considerations in these questions that might be properly presented.

The constitutional convention, the segregated lands committee and Delegate McGuire, suggest themselves as the best qualified to present this matter to congress in connection with the proposal to obtain the segregated coal lands for a common school fund or in such other manner as may seem wise.—Guthrie Leader.

Gov. Higgins Gradually Sinking. Associated Press.
Olean, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Former Governor Higgins' mind was clouded this morning. He is weakening gradually, but surely.

ODDS AND ENDS

This is a good story told by Washington City correspondent: "So this is the house of representatives!" an elderly man said with awe as he walked up to the main door of the house. "This is the place we are represented." "This ain't any house of representatives," a poor boy said. "This is Uncle Joe Cannon's office. There ain't no house of representatives no more."

The scientists have become convinced that Mars is inhabited. Dr. Percival Lowell, the astronomer, has written a book to prove it. It does not require an argument. It is unreasonable to suppose that our planet is the only one inhabited out of the millions of planets, of which ours is neither the largest nor the smallest. God never made such a universe for the benefit of our little star.

The growing recognition of the necessity for the systematic governmental introduction of exotic plants is indicated by the announcement that in the near future there will be held in Paris an international conference devoted to the selection and introduction of useful plants. The work of the bureau of plant industry in this country has been fully appreciated by the farmers and commercial seedmen, as well, and already the returns from New crops introduced through the bureau's agency have repaid many fold the federal expense incurred in their discovery.

Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota has received a long letter from James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, in which the railway official deals exhaustively with the various phases of the railroad car lane problem. Mr. Hill sets out at length what, in his opinion, is responsible for the existing situation and what should be done to remedy it. The western country has grown so fast that the railroads have been unable to keep pace with it. Mr. Hill says, and he believes, the building of additional trackage is the best solution of the problem. He says it would require a permanent investment of \$1,000,000,000 a year for five years to provide the railroads of the country with means to handle properly the business already in sight and not allowing for future growth.

The Chicago Tribune gives a detailed statement of the embezzlements and kindred thefts for 1906. The Tribune presents the following figures presumably taken from the dispatches: The total of embezzlements and kindred thefts for 1906 amounts to \$14,739,653, about \$5,000,000 more than last year. Of this total \$19,745,387 was stolen by officials of banks, \$1,684,354 by public officials other than postoffice employees, \$2,585 by the latter; \$379,581 by agents, \$248,100 from loan associations, \$223,687 by means of forgeries and the other defalcations, amounting to \$1,428,969, were so varied in their nature that they must be classed as miscellaneous. The comparison with last year is not so much to the discredit of this year when it is remembered that more than \$10,000,000 of the money embezzled was taken by three men—one in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and one in Cuba, the agent of a New York house. In each of these three cases the figures represent the total of many years of stealing which was discovered only this year. It is unfair to charge it all against the year 1906."

Negro Suspect Under Bond.

Deputy United States Marshal Chris Madsen returned on the noon train from Pueblo, Colo., where he and Lieut. Brandt, of Company C, of the colored 25th regiment, located at Fort Reno, went to identify E. W. Andrews, a negro who was arrested there some time ago by United States Marshal Frank of Colorado. Andrews is charged with having knowledge of the shooting of Captain Macklin at Reno on the night of December 21st. Andrews was arraigned before United States Commissioner Trimble in Pueblo late Saturday night and was bound over under a bond of \$2,500. Marshal Madsen says that they have the right man as that both he and Lieut. Brandt noticed the negro around the fort on several occasions. Andrews will be brought here tonight and placed in the Federal jail to await his trial at Ft. Reno.—Guthrie Leader.

Will Not Celebrate.

Owing to the fact that insufficient interest was apparent in the preliminaries for observing the anniversary of Burns, the Scottish poet, on next Friday, the entire affair has been declared off for another year.

Fate is the scapegoat on which we blame our shortcomings.

OKLAHOMA EDITORS

More Money for "Uncle John." A newspaper headline boldly announced that John D. Rockefeller "might" get about 150 years in the pen if he should be convicted on all the counts that are standing against him, but "Uncle John" won't get anything but more money for his oil.—Chickasha Express.

Tobacco Culture

It is found that the sweet tobacco can be raised very successfully along the Red river bottoms in southern Oklahoma. Tobacco culture is certain to be one of the state's great industries in the near future.—Mannville News.

Protect Farm Tools and Implements.

If every farm contained a tool house, in which every tool could be kept in its place when not in use, there would be a great saving of time during the busy season. It often happens that the value of time lost in seeking some tool not in its place is greater than the cost of the tool. Much of the loss of time and exposure of tools is due to the lack of some suitable place for storage. It costs but little to build a tool house, as it need not be proof against heat or cold, the main point being a good roof, so as to protect the tools and implements from dampness.—Middletown News.

A Big Task.

To write editorial on matters of interest and steer clear of politics is a task of no little moment just at this time. The political field is an alluring one to an editor, and it is with no little effort, that we still the desire to air our convictions. We have convictions, deep ones, too; or prepare a "roast for those who walk not uprightly on the political arena"—but—but—we promised ourselves, (no one else, thank you,) that the Times should be a paper whose mission in this field would be the upbuilding of every interest that is calculated to make Konawa a greater and better town, and to assist in maintaining a spirit of harmony and ultimately a greater degree of prosperity. This work we cannot do if we should devote our time and space to political fighting.—Konawa Times.

TERRITORY REFORMS URGED.

Hartshorne Re-Appraisalment and Town Platting in Segregated Area. Washington, Jan. 22.—Judge J. H. Sheppard of South McAlester made an argument before the Indian affairs committee this afternoon for a provision in the Indian appropriation bill for the platting of the towns in the segregated area and for the reappraisalment of Hartshorne. He was given to understand that the bill will provide for both these purposes. The reappraisalment of Hartshorne will save the people of that town \$75,000, according to Judge Sheppard, while the platting of the towns in the segregated area will enable the people of Chant City from ejectment.

OKLAHOMA POLITICS

An Inquiry. All over the Indian Territory candidates are announcing for state and county offices. What's the matter with Greater Muskogee? It usually leads and others follow.—Phoenix.

Past and Future.

The Republican party has held full sway in Indian Territory for the last twenty years, but after the coming election they will meet in a certain and quiet back room, divide up cheating tobacco and say it might have been—but wasn't.—Pottawatomie News.

Distressing.

Deducting the ten days of holiday recess the 60 days allowed by congress for the completion of the work of the constitutional convention will expire January 30. The convention, may continue longer to be sure, but its members must serve without pay for the additional time—a no income, enable item for members who have little spare cash. No one expects the work will be done before February 15. In addition to the county map problem the convention is threatened with a siege of public buildings locations. It is distressing to contemplate, but if the convention is so infatuated as to bring these calamities upon itself we see no hope to avoid it. It is sad to behold a great convention frittering away its precious time in petty wrangling over matters that were better left to the legislature or the boards of supervisors of the various counties.—Wagoner Sayings.

Carter's Candidacy.

A few days ago, yielding to the importunities of anxious friends enrolling themselves as numerous friends Hon. Chas. D. Carter of Ardmore, late secretary of the Democratic campaign committee, announced his candidacy for congress in the Fourth district. Two or three other gentlemen are in this race and so far as we are able to learn, are well qualified for the position but in Mr. Carter the Democrats of the Fourth district will find a candidate who is not only well qualified but richly deserving of the trust. He is one of God's noblemen, clean, able and active and would make an exceptionally fine representative in congress. In addition to these qualifications which are all that could be demanded of any man, he is of Indian extraction, and thoroughly conversant with the complex questions affecting the tribesmen which have to be dealt with by congress during the next few years.

Sentiment usually cuts little figure with the average man in this commercial age, but it may be doubted if it will not play some important part in the selection of our congressmen on account of the large Indian citizenship in the eastern half of the new state. If it does Mr. Carter's candidacy is bound to receive favorable consideration among all the people, not only because he is a splendid type of the Americanized Indian citizen, but also because he is eminently qualified for the position he seeks.—Oklahoman.

Uncanny lies the head that rests on B's laurels.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE.

Plan to Organize Valley States into Commercial Organizations.

Ardmoreite Special.
Quincy, Ill., Jan. 22.—Representatives of the leading commercial organizations of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota are here today for the purpose of forming an organization which has been tentatively named "the Central Mississippi Valley Commercial League." The call for the convention was issued by the Quincy chamber of commerce the members of which will entertain the visitors during their stay.

The objects of the new league is to more thoroughly and systematically advertise the resources and advantages of the Mississippi valley than can be accomplished by the individual commercial clubs. Special attempts will be made to induce eastern manufacturers to locate in this section.

Figures compiled by the secretary of the local chamber of commerce show that the seven states represented at the present meeting now have 145,000 manufacturing establishments, or 27 per cent of all in the entire country. The capital invested in these industries is said to aggregate \$1,122,000,000 and the number of persons employed to be over 1,000,000. The amount annually paid in wages is alleged to be \$583,500,000, or more than one-fifth of all wages paid in the United States.

To greatly increase this already gigantic investment and make the Central Mississippi valley the manufacturing as well as the agricultural center of the United States is the object of the new organization.

Prof. Salvini, the hypnotist and mind reader, is the next attraction and will hold the bill for two nights, Friday and Saturday night. Prof. Salvini will do a mind reading stunt and make a drive blindfolded on the streets.

Will Realize Five Millions.

Washington, Jan. 22.—By the sale under sealed bids of the pasture lands of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Indian reservation in southern Oklahoma, a greater sum has been realized than any sale of public lands ever before brought.

About 300,000 sealed bids, covering 375,000 acres were received. A bidder was permitted to bid on as many quarter sections of land as he desired but each bidder will be awarded only one quarter section. The average price received for the land according to figures already compiled, is \$12.19 an acre. Thus the Indians will realize from the sale \$4,574,000 or an average of about \$1,200 for each Indian interested. A surplus of 130,000 acres remaining to be sold or otherwise disposed of.

Investigate All Guardianships.

Tulsa, I. T., Jan. 22.—Judge W. R. Lawrence issued instructions today to the probate commissioners in the Western district to make a sweeping investigation of all guardianships of minor Indian heirs which action probably will be followed by all federal judges in Indian Territory. There has been much complaint of professional guardianships having been attended by huge rackets, especially in timber allotments.

COAL AND ASPHALT LANDS.

Delegate Baker to Oppose Appointment of a Commission.

Guthrie, Ok., Jan. 22.—Mr. Baker, delegate from Wewoka, Seminole nation, has given notice that he will oppose confirmation by the convention of the commission to investigate and negotiate on the part of the new state for the purchase of the coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. This commission was authorized by a recent resolution. Mr. Baker opposes the procedure because there is nothing authorizing it in the enabling act and taken the position that the convention is unwarranted in negotiating for property of questionable value and sought to be fastened upon the public schools of the new state. Mr. Baker is chairman of the committee on state and school lands.

The Cash System.

Beginning February 1 we will sell for spot cash only. Tucker & Pevant, meat market.

Says It's a Joke.

"Oklahoma small pox is a joker," said Judge Oldsmith this morning. "It causes less suffering than vaccination, leaves no marks, cleans out the victim and makes him immune forever."—Guthrie Leader.

Look Look

A Car Load Fifty Thousand

Fruit trees true to name will be sold here about February 25 at a price in reach of all. This is a chance for every householder in Ardmore to get an orchard at a nominal sum. These trees are our own growing and guaranteed first class in every respect. Don't wait until they are all sold out, call on Mack Pettitt, or write Box 44, Ardmore, I. T., for prices. All inquiries answered promptly.

M. B. Talley

Secretary National Nursery Co.
Winchester, Tenn.

References—

W. B. Frame, druggist.
B. M. Holt, farmer.
E. V. Green, cashier Bankers National Bank.

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Co.

Extend to the buying people the very extraordinary prices that have prevailed during the past week at THE BIG STORE. Nothing listed in their Big Clear Up Sale that is not a saving to you of from 25 to 50 per cent. if you take advantage of opportunity while these prices are in force.

All Winter Goods Must Go!

That Is the Only Reason We Have for Naming These Unusual Prices:

1-4 off All Overcoats, Odd Pants, Comforts, Blankets, Sweaters, Blouses, Woolen Shirts, Winter Dress Goods, Ladies' Waists, Heavy Skirts, Rugs, Furs, Pajamas, Outing Gowns, Knit Skirts, Men's Hats, (except Stetsons) all 1-4 off

1-3 off All Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Suits, Cloaks, Fascinators, etc., all 1-3 off

1-2 off One lot Men's and Ladies' Suits, Waists, Men's Hats, all Millinery, etc., at 1-2 off

Buy now for the rest of this winter; then buy now for next winter, and you will save from 25 to 50 per cent. Come look through with us.

They're going now; Come and Get Yours

108-10 East Main

Burton-Peel Dry Goods Co.

WHERE YOU FIND WHAT YOU WANT

Ardmore, Okla.